REMARKS

Claim 1 has been amended to overcome the rejection under 35 U.S.C. 112.

The rejection of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being clearly anticipated by Japanese Patent Publication No. 63-215533 or 3-12337, both cited, is respectfully traversed.

The claimed invention relates to a glass panel for use in a cathode ray tube (CRT). Such a glass panel is required to have a high X-ray absorption coefficient, and to prevent coloring called browning from occurring due to the electron beam and X-ray irradiation which are produced upon projecting video images. In order to satisfy these requirements, the glass panel contains a large amount of SrO, BaO and the like, which will collectively be called hereunder a particular component.

However, if the particular component is contained in the glass in a large amount, there arises a problem that devitrifying stones (which are strontium silicate and barium disilicate and will collectively be called hereunder "a first type devitrifying stone") tend to be precipitated due to the particular component. In addition, there is fear of precipitating other devitrifying stones (which are potash

feldspar and Leucite and will collectively be called hereunder "a second type devitrifying stone") at an interface between a refractory and glass melt on melding the glass within a melting pot.

Taking the above into consideration, the present invention provides an improved glass plate in which almost no first and second type devitrifying stones are precipitated. More particularly, in a CRT panel glass according to the present invention, limitations of components are rigidly made in mass percent so that the content of Al_2O_3 is 0-1% and that SrO/(SrO + BaO) is 0.30-0.45. With the improved glass plate, production is suppressed as regards both of the first and the second type devitrifying stones.

While the `533 reference or the `337 reference teach to suppress production of the first type devitrifying stone, neither reference discloses or suggests to adjust the claimed radio. There is no suggestion in the references that the production of the first type devitrifying stone can be suppressed if SrO/(SrO + BaO) is limited in a range of 0.30-0.45 in mass percent.

In addition, neither reference suggests any means for suppressing the second type devitrifying stone at all. They do

not suggest that the second type devitrifying stone can be suppressed if the content of Al_2O_3 is limited in a range of 0-1% in mass percent.

Nothing in the references suggests the simultaneous suppression of the production of the first and the second type devitrifying stones.

In view of the above, favorable reconsideration and allowance of claims 1-16 are respectfully solicited.

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Respectfully submitted,

HIROSHI KOMORI ET AL

Kurt Kelman, Reg. No. 18,628
Allison C. Collard, Reg. No. 22,532
Edward R. Freedman, Reg. No. 26,048
Attorneys for Applicants

COLLARD & ROE, P.C.
1077 Northern Boulevard
Roslyn, New York 11576
(516) 365-9802

Enclosure: marked-up copy of amended claim

I hereby certify that this correspondence is being sent by telefax to the US PTO, Fax No.: 703-872-9318 on June 3, 2003.

Ingrid Mittendorf

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Marked-up copy of amended claim:

1 (amended). A CRT panel glass which does not substantially contain PbO, which contains, in mass percent, 45-60% SiO_2, 0-1% Al_2O_3, 0-3% MgO, 0-3% CaO, 5-11% SrO, 8-16% BaO, 6-8% ZnO, 1-6% Na_2O, 5-13% K_2O, 0.1-3% Li_2O, 0-1.5% ZrO_2, 0-3% TiO_2, 0-3% CeO_2, 0-2% Sb_2O_3, 0-2% P_2O_5, [0.30-0.45] with SrO/(SrO+BaO) <u>being 0.30-0.45,</u> and[,] which has an X-ray absorption coefficient of 36.0 cm^{-1} or more at 0.6 Å.

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